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BONN INVESTIGATES SECURITY OFFICIAL

Magazine Says He Persuaded C.I.A. to Have Nazi Papers in the U.S. Suppressed

By JOHN VINOCUR*Special to The New York Times*

BONN, March 3 — The chief federal prosecutor today ordered an investigation of a West German security officer described by a magazine as having arranged with the Central Intelligence Agency to suppress documents in the United States about the Nazi connections of former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

The official was also said by the magazine to have disclosed that the West German intelligence agency sought to recruit an "agent of influence" to lead President Nixon to think favorably about West Germany.

The investigation was ordered into Hans Langemann, a department chief in the Bavarian Interior Ministry. A spokesman for the ministry said Mr. Langemann, who worked for the intelligence agency from 1957 to 1970, was suspended from his post on Tuesday.

The federal prosecutor, Kurt Rebmann, also announced that an inquiry was being conducted to determine if the author of the magazine article, Jürgen Saupe, had disclosed state secrets.

Leftist Magazine Konkret

The article, appearing in the leftist magazine Konkret, involves eight cases in which Mr. Langemann was said to be involved. The magazine said it had eight hours of tape recordings containing Mr. Langemann's disclosures. The suspended official's lawyer insisted, however, that parts of the recordings did not originate with Mr. Langemann.

The magazine said it was told by Mr. Langemann in 1968 that the intelligence agency sought to stop what it thought would be a series of possible disclosures by journalists of documents from the National Archives in Washington that

would have tended to discredit Mr. Kiesinger, who had been a member of the Nazi Party.

Mr. Langemann was quoted as saying that he met with Richard Helms, the former head of the C.I.A., in Washington on Feb. 2, 1968, to tell him of the concern felt in Bonn about the documents.

According to the account, Mr. Helms directed Mr. Langemann to a man whose name was given as Mr. Hart, a C.I.A. employe described as a Nazi expert.

"Destroying the documents was out of the question," the magazine said. "So another way out was found. If the documents could not be destroyed, finding them in the giant microfilm archives could be made extremely difficult, practically impossible.

"To do so, it was necessary to take the 'Guide to films of captured documents' out of circulation. It was done."

Mr. Langemann was quoted as saying that Mr. Hart turned over 58 volumes of the so-called guide to German authorities. The magazine printed a copy of what it said was a telex from the West German intelligence agency's resident in Washington reporting this to Mr. Langemann and suggesting that a special note of thanks be sent to Mr. Hart.

The magazine said the agency also arranged to get an "agent of influence" close to Mr. Nixon.

German Points of View

It quoted Mr. Langemann as saying: "We wanted to get close to Nixon. Not to get information out of him. Rather we wanted — that was the sense of the whole operation — to reach Nixon with German points of view from a friend with deep ties and financial relations."

Later, the magazine said, information was also sought from the so-called agent, who was described as an influential San Francisco Republican.

Mr. Langemann, who headed a section of the Bavarian Interior Ministry with a staff of 220, was said by his lawyer as having sought to stop publication of the account. The photocopies of purported documents appearing with the report did not come from Mr. Langemann, his lawyer said, and the magazine declined to disclose how they had been obtained.